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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/39, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 11 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Calls for the immediate cessation of continuing violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and for respect of the right of free passage of diplomatic and consular personnel coming from or returning to the sending State;

"4. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"5. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"6. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"7. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"8. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"9. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 9 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

2. By a note dated 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 45/39, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

3. A total of 68 new cases of violations, as well as additional information on cases previously reported, were reported by States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 during the period 1 October 1991 to 13 July 1992 (the number of cases reported during the previous two years was 40 and 35, respectively). 1/

4. In connection with 13 cases which had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with subparagraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, four follow-up reports have been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

5. No views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

6. In accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state, as at 30 June 1992, of ratification of, and accessions to, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/39

A. Analytical summary of the reports

7. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period 1 October 1991 to 30 June 1992 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

8. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity. They range from a case of prevention by an occupying State of the official activities of a diplomatic mission, to a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of these incidents led to tragic consequences.

1. Prevention by an occupying State of the official activities of a diplomatic mission

9. In reply to a report which had been submitted by Sweden (see A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 17) concerning incidents at the Embassy of Sweden in Kuwait during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Iraq commented that such incidents were the result of an emergency situation, which had led the Iraqi authorities to request that members of diplomatic missions leave for their own protection. Iraq also stated that great efforts were made to facilitate their transfer to Baghdad, under extremely difficult and complex circumstances.

2. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

10. A number of communications have been submitted regarding: intrusions into diplomatic and consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to the personnel; bomb attacks on such premises; and other acts of violence and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic missions and consular posts.

11. A series of incursions into the premises of diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey were reported. In addition to these reports, information was submitted by Brazil and Côte d'Ivoire on two cases of incursions which had been reported by Poland.

12. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported violent incursions of groups of demonstrators into Iranian diplomatic and consular missions in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America. In all these cases, according to these reports, the attackers caused damage to the premises and to the property therein. Some of the attacks resulted in the occupation of the mission, or in robberies or destruction of official documents. In a few instances, the assailants took embassy personnel as hostages or injured some of them. In connection with the assaults on the Iranian Embassies at Canberra, The Hague and Oslo, respectively, Australia, the Netherlands and Norway transmitted information on the ongoing prosecutions of the alleged offenders and declared their willingness to pay appropriate compensation for the damage caused during the incursions. Sweden reported the final outcome of the proceedings against the authors of the attack on the Iranian Embassy at Stockholm and stated that it had reimbursed ex gratia all reasonable costs incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy.

13. Turkey reported the occupation of its Embassy in London by a group of 40 people, during which a security officer was taken hostage and the furniture, fixtures and documentation of the Embassy were seriously damaged. In response to that report, the United Kingdom transmitted information on the ongoing prosecution of the alleged offenders. Other intrusions into Turkish diplomatic and consular premises reportedly occurred in Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, where demonstrators entered the gardens or the entrance hall of the various missions and caused damage to the premises. In connection with the incident that took place at Oslo, Norway provided information on the prosecution of the alleged offenders and on the claim pending for compensation of the damage. Furthermore, Germany declared that it had paid ex gratia compensation for the damage caused by such intrusions and that investigations were continuing for the purpose of prosecuting the offenders. Norway additionally reported another assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery building in Oslo.

14. A number of bomb attacks were made on the premises of diplomatic and consular missions. The most serious of all such attacks, as reported by Israel, was an explosion in front of the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires, which caused the death of 28 people, including eight diplomats and staff members, and hundreds of casualties. Israel also reported a grenade attack on its Embassy at Addis Ababa, for which no casualties were reported. On various other occasions, especially in the course of violent demonstrations before the missions, incendiary devices were thrown and fires were started which caused substantial damage to the premises. Incidents of this kind were reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran in Germany and by Turkey in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Follow-up information on the incidents was transmitted by Austria, Germany,

Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Iraq submitted a report on a similar violation of the protection of its Embassy in Stockholm, which had also been reported by Sweden. Australia reported an arson attack on the United States Consulate at Brisbane.

15. Other disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular missions included the throwing of stones, paint or eggs at the premises of the missions, the burning or tearing of flags, or other hostile acts, which were reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United Kingdom and by Turkey in Australia, France, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom provided follow-up information on the incidents. Austria, Norway and Sweden additionally reported attacks on the Turkish Consulate-General at Bregenz, and the embassies of Turkey at Oslo and Stockholm, respectively. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported that "four citizens of the regime of occupied Palestine" attempted to plant devices for eavesdropping on telephone communications of its Embassy in Nicosia.

3. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

16. In addition to the victims of the above-mentioned explosion at the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires, two cases of murder have been reported during the period considered. Greece and Turkey reported the murder of the Cultural Attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Athens, shot and killed by two unknown men while sitting in his car. Israel reported a bomb explosion in the car of a staff member of the Israeli Embassy at Ankara, as a result of which the Israeli diplomat was killed.

17. On two occasions, diplomatic representatives were injured by unknown assailants. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported an attack on two Iranian diplomats in Baghdad, during which one of them was shot and severely injured. Turkey and Greece reported a bomb attack on the service car of the Turkish Embassy at Athens, as a result of which the Chargé d'affaires, the Administrative Attaché, the driver and a passer-by were injured.

18. Australia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey reported attacks on cars carrying diplomatic or consular representatives, during which no personal injury was sustained. Such attacks were directed at an officer of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia at Canberra (as reported by Australia), the Ambassador of Turkey at Budapest (as reported by Hungary), two Iranian diplomats at Baghdad and the Iranian Ambassador at Paris (as reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran), and the Vice-Consul of Israel with his wife at Istanbul (as reported by Turkey).

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[15 June 1992]

A. Attack on a vehicle belonging to the Indonesian Embassy - 2 January 1992

1. On 2 January 1992, a demonstrator damaged the windscreen of a vehicle being driven by an officer of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia. The attack occurred in the context of a demonstration against the actions of Indonesia in East Timor. The offender was found guilty under the Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1977 and a 12-month good behaviour bond was imposed.

B. Arson attack on United States Consulate in Brisbane - 11 January 1992

2. On 11 January 1992, there was an unsuccessful arson attack, causing minor damage, on the United States Consulate at Brisbane. No offender was apprehended.

C. Attack on Iranian Embassy - 6 April 1992*

3. On 6 April 1992, at approximately 12 p.m., the Iranian Embassy at Canberra was attacked. The attack resulted in damage to Embassy property and injury to Embassy staff. The 13 persons arrested on suspicion of involvement in the attack are Iranian citizens or persons of Iranian origin who have been granted Australian citizenship. All have been released on bail pending trial.

4. The Attorney General has consented to the bringing of charges under the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976 for offences including an attack on the person of a foreign diplomat and intentionally damaging the official premises of a foreign diplomat. These offences carry maximum penalities of 7 and 10 years imprisonmnt, respectively.

5. The alleged offenders have also been charged with offences under the Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1971. These offence carry penalties of fines or imprisonment of up to three years.

6. Charges have also been brought under the Crimes Act 1900 for assault and actual bodily harm. The charges carry penalties of imprisonment of up to five years.

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* For the report on the incident received from the Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, see No. 10 below.

7. In addition, the Australian Government has accepted its obligation to pay appropriate compensation for damage to the Embassy and its property.

8. Security protection for the Embassy has been increased. The Government has also reviewed and revised the existing plans and arrangements regarding the security for foreign diplomatic and consular representations in Australia.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: English]

[9 July 1992]

1. The protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions is guaranteed by the competent Austrian authorities and the security measures are constantly being adapted to meet particular dangers.

2. As to the incidents reported by Turkey with reference to General Assembly resolution 45/39,* the Austrian authorities have reacted promptly and forcefully:

(a) On 13 July 1991, 30 to 50 Kurdish activists threw stones, bags of paint and Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Embassy at Vienna. Nobody was injured. The police officer responsible for the protection of the Embassy intervened immediately and the perpetrators escaped. The incident was investigated without delay, but the perpetrators could not be identified so far;

(b) On 20 July 1991, 13 Turkish nationals threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Consulate-General at Salzburg. A Turkish citizen and an Austrian police officer were injured at that occasion. The 13 demonstrators were arrested and brought to court;

(c) On 27 December 1991, unidentified perpetrators threw stones at the Turkish Consulate-General at Bregenz. An immediate search remained without results. The incident was further investigated, but the perpetrators could not be identified so far.

3. The Austrian authorities have spared no effort to protect the official premises of Turkish missions as well as Turkish diplomats in Austria and have reinforced this protection as a result of the above-mentioned attacks.

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* For the report of the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, see No. 16 below.

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addreessed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[30 November 1991]

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, with reference to Notes LA/COD/4 dated 11 July 1991* and LA/COD/4 dated 11 November 1991,* has the honour to transmit herewith the following information provided by the Brazilian Government concerning the reported theft which occurred within the premises of the Consulate-General of Poland at Sao Paulo:

1. Immediately after it was informed by the Embassy of Poland in Brasilia of the reported violation of the premises of the Consulate-General of Poland in Sao Paulo, the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil urged the Secretary of Public Security of the State of Sao Paulo to take all appropriate steps to protect the consular premises and guarantee the safety and security of the consular officers and to conduct investigations of the reported violation and theft, aiming at the arrest of the offender or offenders and the recovery of all stolen property.

2. The Secretary of Public Security of the State of Sao Paulo initiated the investigations and the appropriate legal proceedings (Inquiry No. 5/92, dated 5 July 1991). Despite those measures and the hearings of the consular employees and members of the service staff and other persons, the police authorities of the State of Sao Paulo have so far been unable to identify the perpetrators. The investigations are proceeding and any findings will be duly transmitted to the Ministry of External Relations at Brasilia.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[27 May 1992]

1. No serious violations of the protection, security and safety of foreign missions and representatives, mentioned in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, have been registered in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Over the past year (1991), five instances of

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Representative of Poland, reproduced in A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 15.

burglary have been recorded, including three from diplomatic residences and two from offices. All the aforesaid cases are presently under investigation.

2. The local police branches periodically institute practical measures for the prevention of any acts infringing upon the inviolability of the premises with diplomatic status by outfitting the offices and residences of diplomats and other persons enjoying immunity under international law with anti-burglar alarms and security systems, by employing doormen and caretakers for the premises, parking lots, and so forth.

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/, 9/

[Original: French]

[25 March 1992]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the letter from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire relative to the incident that occurred at the Trade Mission of Poland in Abidjan on 26 January 1991.*

Abidjan, 4 March 1992

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire presents its compliments to the United Nations in New York and, with reference to note verbale No. LA/COD/4 of 11 November 1991 concerning the aggression committed against the Trade Mission of Poland at Abidjan, has the honour to inform it as follows:

2. The Trade Mission of Poland as well as numerous other diplomatic missions against which attacks were made were duly informed of the Ministry's approaches to the competent Ivorian authorities with a view on the one hand to locating the persons responsible for these acts and on the other hand to eliminating this form of gang activity, which the Government condemned in the strongest possible terms.

3. In addition, the Ministry invited the diplomatic missions, by note verbale No. 174/AE/SG-2 of 10 July 1991,** to take preventive measures.

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* For the report on the incident received from the Permanent Representative of Poland, see A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 15.

** Reproduced below.

4. As of now, the attacks against diplomatic missions have ceased following the dismantling of the criminal network, most of whose members hve been imprisoned.

5. Moreover, it is important to emphasize the correlation between delinquency and the economic crisis.

6. The rise in the unemployment rate has exposed the town of Abidjan to a resurgence of crime. Studies conducted in this field have shown that the gang members are recruited primarily from among the immigrants coming from neighbouring countries who have been condemned by the crisis to idleness and total destitution for want of jobs.

7. Under these circumstances the Government cannot hope to suppress gang activity other than by overcoming the economic crisis as rapidly as possible.

8. In this respect, the many-sided aid of organizations, including the United Nations, is essential, inter alia to promote fair prices for primary commodities, a greater volume of international financial assistance and an easing of the terms of repayment of the external debt.

9. This is a matter of aiding not only Côte d'Ivoire, but also all the neighbouring countries, through 4 milion immigrants, or around 40 per cent of the population of Côte d'Ivoire.

[Original: French]

[21 April 1992]

The Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the enclosed note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire in connection with the incident that occurred at the Trade Mission of Poland in Abidjan on 26 January 1991.

Abidjan, 10 July 1991

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire presents its compliments to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and, further to the meeting held on 5 July 1991 between the Office of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Ministry, has the honour to state the following:

2. With a view to curbing the wave of attacks to which, unfortunately, diplomatic missions and their members continue to be subjected, the Ivorian Government proposes the following protective measures:

I. Individual security measures

Each diplomatic mission should obtain materials that can afford the mission a first line of protection, namely:

Security locks and bars for windows and doors;

Enclosures 2.5 m high topped with metal spikes;

Guard booths inside the enclosures equipped with alarm systems;

Guards and watchdogs;

Mission staff and drivers should be made familiar with basic security measures (varying routines, monitoring moving and parked vehicles);

Local staff should be registered with the police and their police records should be obtained;

Volumetric burglar-alarm systems (light/sound, infrared camera) should be installed.

II. The Ivorian Government will ensure the security of diplomatic missions by means of:

Patrolling: Mobile patrols of two or three police officers will drive in front of diplomatic missions at regular times following a pre-established itinerary;

A special radio channel will be assigned to diplomaic missions to provide a permanent link with the PC MUROS communications coordinator on the security staff at the headquarters of the Ministry of Security and the Interior;

Until such time as new communications links between the police and diplomatic missions are established, the No. 111 telephone line can be used when necessary.

3. It should be noted in this connection that four police vehicles have been providing patrol coverage of the diplomatic missions in the Cocody-Deux Plateaux-Riviéra area since 21 June 1991.

4. In addition, diplomatic missions that have not yet provided the Ministry with information regarding their layouts as well as chancellery and residence telephone numbers and street addresses are requested to do so as soon as possible.

5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire takes this opportunity to convey to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[29 June 1992]

Finland has no violations of the kind referred to in paragraph 9 (a) of General Assembly resolution 45/39 to report for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

7. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/, 11/, 12/

[Original: English]

[16 October 1991]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 26 June 1991,* has the honour to communicate the following:

1. On 5 and 6 April 1991, various groups organized demonstrations in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Hamburg. On 6 April 1991, stones were aimed at the consular building, causing material damage.

2. The investigations are continuing. Compensation for the damages sustained in the amount of approximately 700 deutsche mark have been paid ex gratia to the Republic of Turkey by the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Original: English]

[4 March 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 10 January 1992,** has the honour to communicate the following:

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 19.

** Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced below.

1. During the period from 11 July to 9 August 1991, various groups organized demonstrations in front of the Embassy and of several consular offices of the Republic of Turkey in Germany. In some instances, the resultant material damage was considerable.

2. Compensation for the damages sustained totalling approximately 70,000 deutsche mark has been paid ex gratia by Germany to the Republic of Turkey.

3. Pursuant to the principle of mandatory prosecution (Legalitatsprinzip) in force in Germany, the competent authorities are obligated to prosecute. The investigations are continuing.

4. The Federal Government is in continuous close contact with the security agencies in order to guarantee an effective protection of the diplomatic missions and consular offices in Germany.

[Original: English]

[11 June 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 4 May 1992,* has the honour to communicate the following:

1. On 5 April 1992, groups of People's Mujahedeen committed violent assaults against the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bonn and its Consulates-General in Hamburg and Munich, causing considerable material damage.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany has volunteered to compensate the Islamic Republic of Iran for the evident damage by way of an ex gratia payment, pursuant to the rules of reciprocity. The exact extent of the damages is presently being established by experts.

3. The competent judicial authorities have initiated criminal investigations against the perpetrators. These investigations are continuing. The Secretariat will be apprised of their outcome in due course.

4. The German authorities in charge of security have taken due precautions to prevent a recurrence of such attacks against facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Germany.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced below.

8. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/, 14/

[Original: English]

[14 October 1991]

1. On 7 October 1991, at 9.06 p.m., on Naïades Street No. 4, Pangrati, Athens, Mr. Cetin Görgü, Turkish citizen, born at Ankara in 1963, Cultural Attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Athens, was shot and killed by two unknown men. The victim lived in Athens, Naïades Street No. 2. At the time of the incident, the late Mr. Cetin Görgü was sitting in his car (plates CD 3653, owned by the Turkish Embassy in Athens) about to drive to his office.

2. It was found that the victim bore six injuries, caused by a firearm. One of them penetrated throughout his body. The Police collected five firearm cartridges of 0.45 mm and one projectile of a respective cartridge. The gunshots were fired from the left side of the victim through the glass of the left front door of the car.

3. From the subsequent autopsy it appears that the victim died instantaneously. Four bullets were removed from his body.

4. The two unknown perpetrators fled immediately after the murder. Witnesses describe them as between 30 and 35 years old, approximately 1.65 m tall, with straight, shining black hair. The police authorities started a search in order to uncover the perpetrators and continue to investigate the matter.

5. The "Revolutionary Organization 17 November" sent a two-page proclamation to the Athens daily Eleftherotypia, assuming the responsibility of the assassination.

6. On the very day of the assassination, the President of the Republic, Mr. Konstantinos Karamanlis, condemned the abominable act and sent a message of condolences to the President of Turkey, Mr. Turgut Özal. The Prime Minister, Mr. Konstantinos Mitsotakis, in his statement also condemned the act and sent a letter of condolences to the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Mesut Yilmaz. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Andonis Samaras, visited the Turkish Embassy in Athens to present personally his condolences. Mr. Samaras also sent a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. Safa Giray, expressing his condolences.

[Original: English]

[16 June 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4, dated 11 May 1992,* has the honour to bring to his attention the following:

1. On 16 July 1991, at about 8.30 a.m., a service car register with the Turkish Embassy in Athens was damaged by an explosion of a bomb detonated through a remote-control device from a car parked along the curb of a road in the Psychico area of Athens. The three persons on the armoured vehicle of the Turkish Embassy, namely: (a) Mr. Beniz Bouloukbasi, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Turkish Embassy; (b) Ms. Ayse Nilgun Kegeci, Attaché of the Turkish Embassy and (c) Mr. Adil Yildirim, driver of the Embassy, along with another Greek woman, who happened to pass by at the time, were injured and carried immediately to the State General Hospital of Athens. The explosion also damaged 11 other vehicles parked in the vicinity and caused minor damages to several houses located in the area.

2. The police found that the trunk of another vehicle, parked at the point where the attempt took place, was trapped with 25 kilograms of explosive material. This vehicle was completely damaged and its pieces blown to a distance of 200 m. It was also determined that a remote-control device had been used for the explosion. The vehicle with the explosives was stolen several days prior to the incident and its plates were false.

3. The perpetrators fled the area on another vehicle, whose plates were equally false.

4. An underground Group, calling itself "Revolutionary Organization 17 November" assumed the responsibility of the explosion by proclamation sent to an Athens daily.

5. On 21 July 1991, two officers of the Turkish Police, Mr. Eyup Kugukdemir and Mr. Yakup Kizilkaya, came to Greece and were given information about the incident by their Greek colleagues. The Turkish officers also took part in various meetings held in the Athens Police Headquarters, on 22 and 24 July 1991.

6. Investigations about the perpetrators of the explosion have been to date inconclusive. The Athens police continue to investigate the case.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced below.

7. On 16 January 1992, the Athens police carried out an inspection in an Athens apartment rented by four Turkish citizens, all of Kurdish origin. The inspection was carried out after a search warrant had been issued by the Justice Department and aimed at finding evidence for criminal acts committed in Greece by the suspects in question (possession of counterfeit passports, illegal possession of firearms, and so on).

8. After a fingerprint examination, it was determined that one of the arrested suspects was the perpetrator of another incident that took place against the Consulate-General of Turkey at Athens.

9. Specifically, it was found out that on 18 July 1991, and at 12.20 a.m., the person in question threw three "Molotov cocktails" (bottles full of gasoline, wrapped with Turkish newspapers) into the building of the Turkish Consulate-General at Athens. Two of the bombs did not explode, later to be found in the front yard of the Consulate, whereas the third did explode in the balcony of the buildinbg, thus causing only minor damage.

10. On 17 January 1992, the three persons in question were brought before the Public Prosecutor, who, after having received their testimonies and with the consent of the Magistrate of Athens, ordered their incarceration in the Korydallos State Prison, pending trial.

11. As regards the assassination of the Deputy Press Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athen, Mr. Cetin Görgü, which took place at Athens on 7 October 1991, about which this Permanent Mission has already informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations (note No. 6187.1/64/2923, dated 14 October 1991), the Athens police are still investigating the case. Any progress on the matter will be promptly reported to the Secretary-General.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 15/

[Original: English]

[12 February 1992]

1. On 19 December 1991 at 1730 hours, H.E. Mr. Bedrettin Tunabas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the Republic of Hungary, was attacked by an unknown assailant in Budapest, near the Ambassador's residence.

2. The assailant fired six shots from a 7.65-mm pistol at close range at the Ambassador's slowly moving car. At the time of the attack, the Ambassador was driven in the Embassy's bullet-proof armoured car by the Hungarian driver of the Embassy and was accompanied by Mr. Murat Karduz, attaché of the Embassy. All shots fired hit the car, but nobody in the car sustained injury.

3. The assailant fled the scene of the attack on foot, then - most probably - by car. Immediate police action was unable to seize the assailant after the attack.

4. The competent authorities of the Republic of Hungary have initiated an investigation to apprehend the assailant(s). Simultaneously, all diplomatic premises of Turkey in Hungary have received increased police protection.

5. On 20 December 1991 in Paris, the French news agency Agence France-Presse received a telephone call in which an unidentified person, speaking in English, claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of L'ASALA, an organization of Armenian origin.

6. The competent Hungarian authorities duly notified all foreign and international agencies of the incident and would do so should new developments arise in the course of the investigation. Accordingly, the Republic of Hungary will continue to honour its commitments under the relevant General Assembly resolutions and will provide all necessary information to the United Nations.

10. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative and the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16/, 17/, 18/, 19/

[Original: English]

[27 March 1991]

1. On 23 April 1991, a group of four citizens of the regime of occupied Palestine, while attempting to plant devices for eavesdropping of telephone lines of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Nicosia, were arrested by the Cyprus Police and were tried by a Cyprus court at a later date.

2. On 5 October 1991, a group attacked the premises of the Cultural Centre of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Peshawar, Pakistan, causing some damage to the premises and interior of the building. They left the scene when the local police intervened.

[Original: English]

[23 April 1992]

1. On Sunday, 5 April 1992, in a pre-planned and coordinated action, Diplomatic and Consular Missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Europe, America and Australia were attacked by members of a terrorist organization headquartered in Iraq. The intruders ransacked the missions, caused rampant destruction in them and took a number of embassy personnel as hostages, injuring some of them.

2. Details of the above-mentioned terrorist attacks on the Iranian missions are enclosed.

New York

3. At 1.37 p.m. on 5 April 1992, a group of five persons attacked the office of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, occupied it for two hours, took three persons as hostages, injured one of them, ransacked the Mission and equipment inside, caused extensive damage to the interior of the Mission. The intruders were arrested by the New York Police.

Canberra

4. On 6 April 1992, a group of 20 persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, set it ablaze, injured severely three Embassy personnel, inflicted extensive damage to the premises as well as to the interior, and plundered a large quantity of the movable property of the Embassy. Twelve intruders were apprehended by the Police.

Ottawa

5. On 5 April 1992, a group of 50 armed persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, injured the Ambassador, an embassy personnel and, a visitor, caused extensive damage to the premises and to the interior, destroyed the movable property of the Embassy in a large quantity, and stole a considerable number of official documents and blank passports. Twenty intruders were arrested by the Police.

Stockholm

6. On 5 April 1992, a group of 50 armed persons, attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the residence of the Ambassador, and set them ablaze. The premises and almost all property of the Embassy and the residence of the Ambassador and five cars were destroyed as a consequence of severe fire that lasted several hours. An Iranian diplomat was injured in the attack. Fifteen intruders were arrested by the Police.

Oslo

7. On 5 April 1992, a group attacked the premises of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, caused a lot of damage to the premises and to the interior of the Embassy, and injured one Iranian diplomat.

The Hague

8. At 3.30 p.m. on 5 April 1992, a group attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing extensive damage to the premises and to the interior of the Embassy and some official documents were destroyed by the intruders. Thirty-five persons were apprehended by the Police.

Paris

9. At 4 p.m. on 5 April 1992, a group of 50 persons held demonstrations in front of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A few persons entered into the premises of the Embassy, inflicted some damage on it. Simultaneously, the car carrying the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran was attacked by the same group. Some of the intruders were arrested by the Police.

London

10. On 5 April 1992, a group of 50 persons held demonstrations in front of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Windows were broken by the stones thrown by the demonstrators. Six demonstrators were apprehended by the Police.

Bern

11. On 5 April 1992, a group of 40 persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inflicted a lot of damage to the premises and to the interior, and destroyed a large number of official documents of the Embassy.

Bonn

12. At 3 p.m. on 5 April 1992, while a group of 50 persons held demonstrations outside the Embassy another group of 40 armed persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and occupied it for two and a half hours, inflicted a lot of damage to the premises and to the interior of the Embassy, stole some official documents and stabbed and injured a number of Embassy personnel.

Munich, Germany

13. On 5 April 1992, a few incendiary bombs were thrown towards the office of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran, caused fire and inflicted extensive damage to the premises as well as to the interior of the office of the Consulate-General.

Hamburg, Germany

14. On 5 April 1992, a group of 30 armed persons attacked the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stabbed and injured the janitor, threw incendiary bombs towards the premises of the Consulate-General, causing widespread fire and inflicted extensive damage to the premises as well as to the interior of the office of the Consulate-General.

[Original: English]

[29 April 1992]

1. At 9 a.m. on 23 December 1991, a member of the terrorist organization headquartered at Baghdad, attacked two Iranian diplomats at the Andoless Square in Baghdad, shot and injured severely one of them, who was hospitalized.

2. On 20 March 1992, a group of four persons, members of the above-mentioned organization, attacked the car carrying two Iranian diplomats in Baghdad, causing some damage to it.

[Original: English]

[9 June 1992]

At 1.15 p.m. on Friday, 15 May 1992, a number of people held a demonstration in front of the premises of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Istanbul; windows of the building were broken by the stones thrown by the demonstrators. Then the demonstrators entered the first floor of the building and caused some damage to its interior.

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: Arabic]

[14 January 1992]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations has the honour to submit herewith the reply to the note dated LA/COD/4 and its annex, the report from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations,* concerning the incidents at the Embassy of Sweden in Kuwait during the period following the events of August 1991.

1. The incidents at the Swedish Embassy in Kuwait during the period mentioned in the above-mentioned note of the Secretary-General of the United Nations was simply the result of an emergency situation and happened because of the existence of armed conflict and irregular circumstances at the time in question. This led the Iraqi authorities present in Kuwait at the time to request that members of diplomatic missions operating there, including the Swedish Embassy, to leave for their own protection and to prevent any injury to them. Great efforts were made to facilitate their transfer to Baghdad, in extremely difficult and complex circumstances. We believe that the matter was closed with Iraq's departure from Kuwait.

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* See A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 17.

2. With regard to the second incident referred to in the Swedish note, which relates to the aggression to which the Iraqi Embassy at Stockholm was exposed and the accompanying incidents, we state that the Swedish authorities were unable to take all appropriate measures to protect the premises of the Iraqi Embassy from the attempt of hostile elements to storm it, damage the Embassy building and impair its dignity and security, contrary to article 22, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

3. It was established during the official inquiry at the time that, as stated in the note of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations, the demonstrators disarmed two security guards posted in front of the Embassy and also threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Embassy building, broke windows and tried to force the front doors of the Embassy, in an attempt to occupy it, before the attack was halted by the Swedish Police, who arrived late at the scene and did not take the obligatory measures to protect the Iraqi diplomatic mission against riotous acts of aggression. This failure caused great damage and the breaking of a number of windows, in addition to the outbreak of fire in one part of the building.

4. With regard to the allegations of shooting by members of the Iraqi Embassy, these are merely suspicions and are unsubstantiated. If we take the facts into consideration, we can only reaffirm that the members of the Embassy were victims of attacks by rioters and that, in view of the remissness of the Swedish authorities, they were unable to defend the Embassy building or themselves, since they were exposed to great danger, for which the Swedish authorities bear the responsibility.

12. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/

[Original: English]

[1 June 1992]

1. On 23 September 1991, four grenades were thrown into the courtyard of the Israeli Embassy at Addis Ababa. The explosion caused damage; no casualties were reported.

2. On 7 March 1992, a bomb exploded in the car of a staff member of the Israeli Embassy at Ankara. As a result, the Israeli diplomat was killed.

3. On 17 March 1992, there was an explosion in front of the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires. The explosion caused the death of 28 people, including eight diplomats and staff members and hundreds of casualties.

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 22/, 23/

[Original: English]

[20 February 1992]

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 of 15 January 1992,* has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Netherlands wishes to report action taken in response to the incidents that took place at the Turkish Consulate-General in the city of Deventer on 12 July 1991, and at the Turkish Consulate-General in the city of Rotterdam on 15 July 1991.

1. The Deventer Municipal Police, after being notified by the Turkish Consulate-General that a demonstration was taking place in front of the Consulate, responded immediately. Upon arrival the Police dispersed the crowd and arrested six people, charging them with public violence against persons and goods. One of the alleged offenders was charged with physical assault against a person and/or severe maltreatment. One alleged offender was charged with resisting arrest. Another alleged offender was arrested on 18 July 1991. The cases of the alleged offenders were brought to Court; the sitting of the Court was adjourned until 27 May 1992 in order to allow time for further inquiries by the examining magistrate. The Police has increased security measures, the Consulate is now kept under permanent observation and the immediate availability of police officers to take care of unreported demonstrations has been assured. As to the damage to the Consulate, the broken window has been replaced and the stains of paint have been removed.

2. At the incident at the Turkish Consulate-General in the city of Rotterdam on 15 July 1991, some Molotov cocktails were used which were found unexploded in the garden of the Consulate. No damage was caused. Although the Consulate was and is under permanent observation by the Rotterdam Municipal Police, this incident was not noted immediately. No arrests could be made. The observation procedures have been intensified, including the installation of a camera observation system.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced below.

[Original: English]

[12 May 1992]

1. With reference to the report by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations dated 23 April 1992,* the Netherlands has the honour to inform that immediately after the attack of a group of persons against the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague, measures were taken in order to enable the Embassy to continue to function. The Netherlands Government has furthermore declared that those damages sustained that are not covered by insurances will be paid ex gratia by the Netherlands to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The persons responsible for the damage caused to the premises and the interior of the Embassy are being prosecuted.

14. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative and the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 24/, 25/, 26/

[Original: English]

[10 February 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 10 January 1992 (LA/COD/4) regarding the report dated 17 December 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey** in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following.

1. According to paragraph 65 of the Norwegian Criminal Procedure Act of 22 May 1981, it is the Director of Public Prosecutions who decides whether charges shall be brought against persons who allegedly offended a foreign State by attacking the premises of the representatives of this State in Norway, in contravention of paragraph 95 of the Norwegian Penal Code of 22 May 1902.

2. Pursuant to the Director's instructions the Police of Oslo issued optional fines amounting to NKr 7,500 to each of three defendants responsible for the assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery on 11 July 1991. A claim was also made for the three defendants to compensate the Embassy's damages totalling NKr 24,700. So far, one of the defendants has not accepted his fine, and his case is therefore brought before the City Court of Oslo. The two other defendants have disappeared.

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* Reproduced above.

** Reproduced below.

3. Furthermore, the investigation against 16 persons who were taken into custody after an assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery on 9 August 1991, was concluded with a recommendation by the Police of Oslo to the Director of Public Prosecutions to issue optional fines to two of them, and to bring charges against another two before the City Court of Oslo.

4. Finally, the police investigations of the assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery on 8 November 1991 have so far not produced any suspects.

5. Norwegian authorities have taken appropriate steps to protect the Turkish mission in Oslo against any further intrusion or damage.

[Original: English]

[15 May 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 4 May 1992* has the honour to state the following:

1. The police investigation of the assault on the Iranian Embassy on 5 April 1992 has now been concluded, and the 12 persons who were taken into custody after the assault to prevent interference with evidence, have been released awaiting trial.

2. The Oslo Police intends to request the Public Prosecutor to bring charges against the offenders for committing acts of violence against representatives of a foreign State in Norway, and for offending a foreign State by intruding into and causing damage to the premises of such representatives, in contravention of paragraph 95 of the General Civil Penal Code of 22 May 1902. According to paragraph 65 of the Norwegian Criminal Procedure Act of 22 May 1981, it is the Director General of Public Prosecution who in the final instance decides whether to prosecute or not in the case of felonies against paragraph 95.

3. The punishment inflicted for felonies under paragraph 95 is fines or detention or imprisonment up to one year.

4. The Norwegian authorities have furthermore taken appropriate steps to protect the Iranian Embassy at Oslo against any further intrusion or damage and is also prepared to compensate the damage caused to the Embassy premises.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced above.

[Original: English]

[6 July 1992]

1. Since July 1991 criminal damages to the Turkish Embassy Chancery building in Oslo have been committed on five different occasions, namely on 11 July, 9 August and 8 November 1991 and 12 and 21 March 1992. The assault on 21 March, where the Chancery building was forcibly invaded and the interior of the Chancery completely destroyed, was by far the most serious. The assaults are thought to be a result of Kurdish separatist activities in Norway.

2. On 5 April 1992, a group of 15 persons attacked and entered the premises of the Iranian Embassy at Oslo. The assailants forced their way into the Embassy building, broke windows, destroyed furniture and badly injured a member of the staff of the Embassy. The Mujahidin movement in Iran is thought to be responsible both for the organizing and carrying out of the assault.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 27/

[Original: English]

[30 June 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's notes verbales LA/COD/4 dated 31 January and 4 May 1992,* to submit the following information in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987.

1. On Friday, 12 July 1991, the Embassy of Turkey at Stockholm was attacked by some 40 demonstrators of Kurdish origin, residing in Sweden.**

2. At the time, two security guards were posted in front of the Embassy. They contacted their command centre the moment they saw the demonstrators approaching. The first police patrol arrived three minutes later.

3. Before the police arrived, the demonstrators started throwing stones at the Embassy building, breaking several windows. The two security guards alone were not able to halt the attack.

4. The police were not able to identify and apprehend those involved in the attack.

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* Transmitting a report received from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced above.

** A report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey is reproduced below.

5. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that it regarded the incident as regrettable and reimbursed ex gratia reasonable expenses incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy premises.

6. Following the attack on the Embassy, protective measures were intensified.

7. As has been reported by the Turkish Government to the Secretary-General* on 9 August 1991, an incident occurred at the Turkish Tourist Office at Stockholm. Since this office has not been accepted as an integral part of the Embassy of Turkey, no further account of the incident is given in the present context.

8. On Sunday, 22 March 1992, the Embassy of Turkey in Stockholm was attacked by some 150 demonstrators of Kurdish origin. At the time, the Embassy was protected by four security guards, one riot squad consisting of five policemen and two police cars with two policemen in each car. Reinforcements arrived within five minutes after the attack had begun and prevented trespassing on the Embassy premises.

9. The Embassy was damaged by about 300 stones thrown by the demonstrators and a dozen windows were broken.

10. The police apprehended 92 persons in connection with the incident, among them 17 women and 23 children. After questioning, the women and children were released. Five persons involved in the attack were arrested and two were subsequently detained. The said detained persons were later released, pending presentation of the result of further criminal investigation and the institution of prosecution proceedings. The criminal investigation has not yet been completed.

11. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that it regarded the incident as regrettable and reimbursed ex gratia reasonable expenses incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy premises.

12. For a long period of time preceding the attack, the Embassy of Turkey had been continuously kept under 24-hour surveillance by stationary security guards and by mobile police patrols. Following the attack on 22 March, protective measures were further intensified. Eight stationary policemen with two dogs, a mobile police patrol consisting of five men and protective barriers were subsequently employed.

13. On Sunday, 5 April 1992, the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was attacked by between 30 and 50 Mujahidin sympathizers, who were persons residing in Sweden.

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* The report received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey is reproduced below.

14. At the time, two security guards were posted in front of the Embassy. They were joined by two policemen arriving on the spot. As they saw a group of people approaching, they immediately informed the police operating centre, asking for reinforcements.

15. The security guards and the policemen were not able to stop the approaching crowd, who broke the barriers, forced their way into the Embassy grounds and threw stones and so-called Molotov cocktails at the Embassy building and through its windows. They also broke open the front door of the chancellery, set fire to the residence, the upper floor of the main building, and to an adjoining building.

16. Reinforcements arrived within five minutes after the attack had begun. However, by then the perpetrators had left the Embassy area.

17. The Ambassador's wife and two small children as well as an attaché who was temporarily serving at the Embassy were taken to the hospital for examination. They were able to leave the hospital the same evening.

18. Private goods belonging to the Ambassador and his family and to two other members of the staff were destroyed by smoke and fire. The residence and the adjoining building were destroyed by fire. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs arranged temporary accommodation for the Ambassador and his family and for the staff who were residing at the Embassy.

19. Neither the security guards and policemen who were present at the time the attack started, nor the Embassy staff, were able to point out any of the persons detained. The said temporary member of the staff was in the Embassy grounds at the time of the attack. However, he was not able to identify any of the 15 to 20 persons he had observed breaking into the Embassy grounds, nor could he identify any of the five to six persons who had subsequently assaulted him.

20. Following the attack, the police apprehended 24 persons. After questioning, eight persons were released and 16 were detained. After a week, conclusive evidence had not been presented as a result of the further investigation and 12 more persons were released. Four persons were retained in detention, three of them had been apprehended just outside the Embassy barriers. The fourth person confessed to grave breach of domiciliary peace but denied causing damage to the Embassy. All those detained were prosecuted for grave breach of domiciliary peace. Three were sentenced to imprisonment (one for six months and two for four months each) and a fourth person was given a conditional sentence with a duty to undergo medical examination.

21. The Swedish Prime Minister strongly condemned the attack against the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and stated that criminal outrages of this nature were to be repudiated. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that it regarded the incident as regrettable and reimbursed, ex gratia, all reasonable costs not covered by insurance, incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy.

22. Following the attack, protective measures in respect of the Mission were intensified.

16. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 28/, 29/, 30/, 31/

[Original: English]

[17 December 1991]

ATTACKS AGAINST TURKISH MISSIONS ABROAD

In France

1. On 14 July, a group of 40 people gathered in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey and threw Molotov cocktails at the building. One demonstrator was apprehended.

2. On 15 July, a 35- to 40-strong Dev-Sol group threw stones at the Chancery building of the Turkish Embassy in Paris. Extensive damage was caused on the glass frontage. The French Police remained non-responsive.

3. On 18 July, the Consulate-General of Turkey in Strasbourg was attacked with Molotov cocktails and other incendiary explosives. The main entrance door was burned and windows were broken. A bomb placed on a banner hung across from the building was detonated by the local police.

In Germany

4. On 11 July, a 50- to 60-strong PKK group threw stones at the Turkish Consulate-General at Cologne and broke several windows. The group painted graffiti on the walls and chanted slogans. Eight were observed to be apprehended by the police, which arrived on the spot in 15 minutes.

5. On 13 July, an extreme-leftist group of 25 to 30 persons threw stones and red paint at the Turkish Consulate-General in Berlin and chanted slogans.

6. On 13 July, a demonstration notified to the Turkish Consulate-General in Dusseldorf by local authorities a few hours before was staged by a separatist group of 100 persons. The group chanted slogans in front of the Consulate-General premises, hung banners and threw stones and paint bags.

7. On 13 July, a 40- to 45-strong group, which included a few German youth as well, demonstrated in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Karlsruhe. The local police had notified the Consulate of the demonstration on 12 July. PKK slogans were chanted. The group threw stones at the building and kicked and slammed the main door but was unable to force itself in.

8. On 13 July, about two hours prior to a demonstration planned in the city centre, a 15- to 20-strong group chanted slogans in front of the Turkish Consulate-General in Nurnberg, threw stones at the building and dispersed immediately. Six windows were broken on the first and second floors.

9. In the morning of 13 July, about 30 demonstrators chanted separatist slogans in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Stuttgart and threw stones at the Chancery building. Windows on the front side were broken. Three cars, one of which belonged to a Consulate member, parked in the vicinity were damaged. Some demonstrators were observed to be taken away by the police.

10. At Munich, on 13 July, about 30 persons demonstrated on the street where the Office of the Labour Attaché to the Consulate-General of Turkey is located. The demonstrators threw stones at the windows, burned wood chips on the street and dispersed quickly. The police conducted a precautionary bomb search in the building where the Attaché's Office is located.

11. On 13 July, a 60- to 70-strong group chanted slogans against Turkey in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Hamburg and distributed leaflets and burned a Turkish flag. The group, kept at 10 metres from the Consulate premises by the police, threw stones and red paint. The group resisted police attempts to remove the group away from the Consulate premises and one demonstrator was observed to be taken away.

12. On 14 July, a 15-strong group crossed the police barrier and threw Molotov cocktails and stones at the Consulate-General of Turkey at Hamburg. Material damage was caused. The Hamburg Criminal Police notified the Consulate-General that the incident was claimed by Dev-Sol.

13. On 16 July, a 35- to 40-strong group demonstrated across the street from the Consulate-General of Turkey at Dusseldorf. At the end of the demonstration, the group ran across the street towards the Consulate-General while the police watched and threw about 30 eggs at the building before dispersing.

14. On 20 July, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a basement window of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Stuttgart. The plastic shutter of the window was burned down by the exploding bottle.

15. On 20 July, a demonstration was staged without permission in front of the Frankfurt Consulate-General by a 100-strong ERNK group. The demonstrators burned one Turkish and one American flag and then dispersed.

16. On 8 August, at 1200 hours, a group of 35 to 40 persons demonstrated in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Essen. Slogans were chanted against Turkey and leaflets were distributed. The group also burned a Turkish flag.

17. On 9 August, at around 2100 hours, unidentified persons threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Consulate-General of Turkey at Karlsruhe. Windows were broken and curtains were burned. The police is known to have apprehended one of the attackers.

18. On 9 August, at about 1015 hours, a group of 100 persons occupied the Chancery garden of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Hamburg. Following notification, the police took the group out of the garden and moved it about 35 metres away.

19. On 9 August, at about 1120 hours, a 60- to 70-strong group started chanting slogans in front of the Turkish Embassy at Bonn. The police prevented the group from throwing stones at the Embassy building. One demonstrator, who was able to enter the Embassy garden in the back to cut the rope on a flag-pole, was apprehended and taken away.

In Austria

20. On 13 July, about 50 demonstrators threw Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Embassy building in Vienna. The bottles did not explode. The demonstrators also threw stones and paint. The group ran away upon the arrival of the police. shock-resistant windows on the first floor were broken. The facade of building and the main entry door were stained by the paint. The demonstrators left behind some leaflets.

21. On 20 July, at about 1000 hours, a group of 10 to 12 persons held a demonstration in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Salzburg. The demonstrators chanted slogans against Turkey and threw stones and an unlit Molotov cocktail at the Consulate building. No damage was caused. Police interference prevented further incidents and 10 demonstrators were apprehended.

In the United Kingdom

22. On 12 July, a 40-strong Kurdish separatist group occupied the Turkish Embassy in London. The alarm was set off and the Embassy personnel on the ground floor were evacuated through the basement to the annex building in the back and eventually out to the street. An Embassy security officer, Mr. Kenan Çakir, tried to resist against the occupants; but he was overpowered, taken captive and released at the end of the incident. One policeman arrived at the scene of the incident five minutes after the alarm. Unable to control the occupation, the policeman left the scene. About 10 or 15 minutes after the start of the incident, small groups of policemen arrived on the scene. The police were eventually able to manage control over the area around the Embassy at about 1130 hours. Furniture, fixtures and documentation on the ground floor were badly damaged.

23. On 19 July, a Greek-Cypriot group of about 250 persons demonstrated in front of the Turkish Embassy. The demonstration lasted through the night until the next morning. The demonstrators chanted slogans against Turkey, hung up banners, and threw four or five salvos of stones at the Embassy building. One demonstrator, who was able to jump on the Embassy balcony on

the second floor from the balcony of the adjoining building, took the Turkish flag off from its mast and was later apprehended by the police.

In Sweden

24. On 12 July, a 25- to 30-strong group suddenly showed up in front of the Turkish Embassy and threw stones at the building.

25. On 9 August, the Office of Tourism Counsellor attached to the Embassy was attacked at 1130 hours. The assailants destroyed the display window and started a fire by throwing Molotov cocktails inside the building. The fire was extinguished by a fire squad. The waiting room was damaged beyond repair. According to unconfirmed reports, five people were arrested in connection with the incident.

In Switzerland

26. On 13 July, a 60- to 80-strong group of extreme leftist and Kurdish separatist organizations demonstrated in front of the Turkish Embassy at Bern for 10 minutes. A group of demonstrators forced the two main entrance gates and tried to sneak into the building. They threw stones at the Embassy building, burned the Turkish flag they had brought along and chanted slogans. Following the first assault, a small group came in front of the Chancery building and started to force the entrance door. According to information obtained from the local authorities, two people were apprehended and the demonstration was initially contained with gas, then with plastic bullets. Later on, the examination around the Chancery building revealed that the assailants caused minor damage to the wire fences of the adjoining Brazilian Embassy residence while attempting to force their way into the Turkish Embassy building by stepping on the fences. Damage was made to our Embassy building.

27. On 14 July, the same Embassy was attacked for the second time by a group of 60 people. The assailants broke the iron gate and entered the garden, caused damage outside the building, set fire in the building with burning tires and Molotov cocktails and threw paint on various spots.

28. On 13 July, a Kurdish separatist group of about 150 persons demonstrated in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Zurich. They threw stones at the windows, made their way into the building by breaking down the glass security door and the shutters but could not pass through the second door. The demonstrators dispersed before the arrival of the police. Later on, a second Kurdish separatist group came in front of the Consulate-General and engaged in chanting slogans, hanging up posters, throwing stones and painting graffiti. They then dispersed, abiding by the delay the police had granted them. Substantial damage was caused during the incident.

29. On the night of 18 July, arson was attempted by separatist groups at the premises of the Culture and Tourism Attaché of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Zurich by spilling gasoline underneath the door. The fire flowed along a path and then was extinguished. Certain windows were observed to have cracked as a result of the fire.

In Norway

30. On 11 July, a 30- to 40-strong group forced their way into the garden of the Turkish Embassy at Oslo, chanted slogans and broke the windows with the stones they had brought along. It was observed that three of the demonstrators were apprehended.

31. On 9 August, around 1000 hours, about 20 to 25 persons staged an unauthorized demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy Chancery building at Oslo. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown by a few assailants who managed to enter the gardens of the adjoining buildings despite effective security measures taken by the police. A few windows broke and a small fire started on the façade of the building. Some of the assailants were taken into custody by the police.

In Greece

32. On 16 July, the service car of the Turkish Embassy at Athens exploded by a bomb remotely controlled from a car parked along the curb of the road. As a result of the attack, the service car was completely damaged as well as other cars in the area. Mr. Deniz Bölükbasi, the Chargé d'affaires, Ms. Nilgün Keçeci, the Administrative Attaché and Mr. Adil Yildirim, the driver, were wounded during the incident. The assault was claimed by a terrorist organization called "17 November".

33. On 17 July, three Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Turkish Consulate-General at Athens-Piraeus. No damage occurred, as the Molotov cocktails failed to explode.

In Australia

34. On 15 July, an anti-Turkish demonstration was staged in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Melbourne by a group of about 50 separatists of Kurdish origin. A Turkish flag was burned and stones and red paint were thrown at the Chancery building. Local security forces prevented the attackers from approaching the building.

In the Netherlands

35. On 12 July, a group of 40 to 50 persons who gathered in the city centre came in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Deventer to chant slogans and throw the stones and clubs they had with them. Later on, the intervention of the security forces led to a skirmish with the demonstrators that resulted in the wounding of six police officers and four demonstrators, six of whom were observed to be apprehended.

36. On either the night or dawn of 14 July, a Molotov cocktail that was thrown by breaking the entrance gate of the Tourism Counsellor's Office of the Turkish Embassy at The Hague resulted in the burning of the carpet and the damaging of the walls. Dev-Sol claimed the incident through a statement sent to the Netherlands News Agency.

37. On the night of 15 July, two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the garden of the Turkish Consulate-General at Rotterdam. No fire resulted as the glass bottles were thick and, therefore, did not break.

In Denmark

38. On 9 August, at 0400 hours, four Molotov cocktails that were thrown at the Chancery building of the Turkish Embassy at Copenhagen caused minor damage to the building. Three other Molotov cocktails were discovered in the garden of the Chancery. The police immediately intervened and assessed the damages.

[Original: English]

[17 December 1991]

On 7 October 1991, at 2113 hours, Mr. Çetin Görgü, Deputy Press Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy at Athens was shot and killed by two terrorists in the Pangrati area of Athens while he was about to drive to his office. The murder was claimed by the "17 November" organization.*

[Original: English]

[12 March 1992]

1. On 14 February 1991, at approximately 0900 hours, a rocket attack was directed at the automobile of Mr. David Golan, Vice-Consul at the Consulate-General of Israel, while driving with Mrs. Golan on Insirah Street at Bebek, a neighbourhood of Istanbul.

2. The passengers were not hurt. The automobile was lightly damaged.

3. The incident has been reported to the State Prosecutor's Office at Istanbul and the Department of Criminal Affairs and the Department of Antiterrorist Affairs of the Directorate of General Security.

4. The attack was not claimed by any organization.

5. The efforts for identification of those responsible are continuing.

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* The report on the incident previously received from the Permanent Representative of Greece is reproduced above.

[Original: English]

[2 June 1992]

1. A group of 200 PKK militants forced the main gate and entered the front yard of the Turkish Consulate-General at Mainz on 11 March 1992. The attackers then caused extensive material damage in the Chancery.

2. All windows in the Chancery of the Consulate-General and some in the residence were broken. Window frames and doors were damaged, walls were stained with paint and fencing around the front yard was damaged.

3. In the Chancery, the material damage is listed as follows: 10 personal computers, seven printers, nine telephone receivers, eight manual typewriters, one electric typewriter, three passport typewriters, one laminating device for passports, one television receiver, one VCR, six flat closets, eight metal file closets, 11 desks, about 40 chairs, some lamps and illumination devices, an automatic camera which belonged to a German firm and office material like staplers, writing material, and so forth.

4. Damage in the exterior of the building consisted of five of the eight video cameras on the periphery of the building, the cable network of these cameras, three projectors, gate locks and control system, main entrance door to the Chancery, lock of the shatter-proof glass door, glass door of the security office, the intercom system and the exterior doorbells. Furthermore, a portable bullet-proof protection panel has been destroyed and some others have been damaged along with the security office material.

5. Although the local police headquarters was notified immediately and the alarm bell was set off, the police did not arrive on the scene for 15 minutes. Six terrorists were apprehended inside the Chancery building and those in the front yard were put under police control.

17. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 32/

[Original: English]

[13 May 1992]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 of 10 January 1992,* has the honour to communicate the following.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced above in No. 16.

1. On 12 July 1991, a group of 30 to 40 people forced their way into the Turkish Embassy in Belgrave Square, London. Upon the arrival of sufficient police officers the trespassers were contained within the building and arrested. They were subsequently brought before a magistrate's court on 20 March 1992. Three individuals were given conditional discharges, fined £25 to £100 and ordered to pay £50 costs. The rest of those arrested were committed to the Crown Court for trial.

2. On 19 July 1991, a demonstration was staged outside the Turkish Embassy in Belgrave Square by the Federation of Cypriot Refugees in Britain. Approximately 250 people arrived during the day and a further 250 in the evening.

3. The demonstrators remained behind barriers placed outside the Embassy. However, one of them, Andrew Loizou, climbed on to the roof of the Embassy, where he removed the Turkish flag from the flag-pole outside the building and tore it in half. Mr. Loizou was then arrested on the balcony and taken to a police station where he was charged with criminal damage to the Turkish flag.

4. On 5 August 1991, Mr. Loizou appeared at a magistrate's court and was fined £50, plus £25 costs. He was also instructed to pay £60 compensation to the Turkish Embassy.

5. With a view to preventing further incidents of this nature, a Crime Prevention Officer of the Metropolitan Police carried out a full inspection of the Turkish Embassy on 23 July 1991. He made a number of recommendations in a report to the Turkish Embassy on means of improving the security of the building. At present, one police officer is permanently stationed outside the Embassy.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
France (to respond to a report from Turkey)	24 May 1991	14 October 1991	--
Islamic Republic of Iran (to respond to a report from Turkey)	24 May 1991	14 October 1991	--
Yemen (to respond to a report from Turkey)	24 May 1991	14 October 1991	--
Switzerland (to respond to a report from Turkey)	24 May 1991	14 October 1991	--
Haiti (to respond to a report from the Holy See)	24 May 1991	14 October 1991	--
Ethiopia (to respond to a report from Israel)	3 July 1991	4 November 1991	--
Poland (to respond to a report from Israel)	3 July 1991	4 November 1991	--
Turkey (to respond to a report from Israel)	3 July 1991	4 November 1991	12 March 1992
Côte d'Ivoire (to respond to a report from Poland)	11 July 1991	11 November 1991	4 March 1992
Brazil (to respond to a report from Poland)	11 July 1991	11 November 1991	30 November 1992
Iraq (to respond to a report from Sweden)	26 July 1991	26 November 1991	14 January 1992
Iraq (to respond to a report from Norway)	23 August 1991	7 January 1992	--
Iraq (to respond to a report from the United Kingdom)	4 October 1991	11 February 1992	--

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 10 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 45/39, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 13 JULY 1992, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965 a/
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	8 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Angola		9 Aug. 1990 a/
Argentina	18 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971 a/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Barbados		6 May 1968 b/
Belarus	18 April 1961	14 May 1964
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967 a/
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972 a/
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987 a/
Burundi		1 May 1968 a/
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977 a/
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977 a/

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* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975 a/
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963 a/
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962 a/
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968 a/
Czechoslovakia	18 Apr. 1961	24 May 1963
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991 a/
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979 a/
Fiji		21 June 1971 b/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963 a/
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Kuwait		23 July 1969 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969 a/
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992 a/
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		19 May 1965 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 b/
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991 a/
Mauritania		16 July 1962 a/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 b/
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991 a/
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967 a/
Morocco		19 June 1968 a/
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981 a/
Myanmar		7 March 1980 a/
Nauru		5 May 1978 b/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger		5 Dec. 1962 a/
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru		18 Dec. 1968 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968 a/
Qatar		6 June 1986 a/
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Russian Federation	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981 a/
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962 a/
Slovenia		6 July 1992 b/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967 a/
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981 a/
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978 a/
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Togo		27 Nov. 1970 a/
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973 b/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965 a/
Ukraine	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992 a/
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980 a/
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976 a/
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975 b/
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991 a/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		28 Mar. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Switzerland		12 June 1992 a/
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 70.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968 a/
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 a/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Bulgaria		6 June 1989 a/
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991 a/
Fiji		21 June 1971 c/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 c/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 c/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		26 Apr. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Slovenia		6 July 1992 c/
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 71.

c/ Succession.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Albania		4 Oct. 1991 a/
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Angola		21 Nov. 1990 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988 b/
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Barbados		11 May 1992 a/
Belarus		21 Mar. 1989 a/
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981 a/
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974 a/
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979 a/
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976 a/
Czechoslovakia	31 Mar. 1964	13 Mar. 1968
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984 a/
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991 a/
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975 a/
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973 a/
Guinea		30 June 1988 a/
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary		19 June 1987 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976 a/
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992 a/
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		1 Oct. 1991 a/
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991 a/
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974 a/
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972 a/
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
Romania		24 Feb. 1972 a/
Russian Federation		15 Mar. 1989 a/
Rwanda		31 May 1974 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Slovenia		6 July 1992 b/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989 a/
Spain		3 Feb. 1970 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978 a/
Togo		26 Sept. 1983 a/
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		8 July 1964 a/
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Ukraine		27 Apr. 1989 a/
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977 a/
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987 a/
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970 a/
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China b/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965 a/
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		21 June 1978 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965 a/
Poland		13 Oct. 1981
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland		12 June 1992 a/
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3 and note 2, p. 80.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973 a/
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China b/		

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3 and note 2, p. 81.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982 a/
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977 a/
Bahamas		22 July 1986 a/
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979 a/
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989 a/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980 a/
Cameroon		8 June 1992 a/
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977 a/
China		5 Aug. 1987 a/
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 Oct. 1974	30 June 1975
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982 a/
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986 a/
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980 a/
Estonia		21 Oct. 1992 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978

Gabon		14 Oct. 1981 a/
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975 a/
Greece		3 July 1984 a/
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980 a/
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978 a/
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978 a/
Israel		31 July 1980 a/
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978 a/
Japan		8 June 1987 a/
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984 a/
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989 a/
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992 a/
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975 a/
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977 a/
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990 a/
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980 a/
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990 a/
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988 a/
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985 a/
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985 a/
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		17 June 1980 a/
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978 a/
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976 a/
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 a/
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a/
Spain		8 Aug. 1985 a/
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991 a/
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985 a/
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988 a/
Togo		30 Dec. 1980 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979 a/
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Ukraine	18 June 1984	20 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978 a/
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987 a/
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977 a/

a/ Accession.

Notes

1/ A/45/455 and Add.1-3, and A/INF/46/4.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 29 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 December 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 December 1991.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 6 April 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 April 1992.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 4 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1992.

Notes (continued)

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 25 October 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 October 1991.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 March 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 March 1992.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 22 October 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 October 1992.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 29 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 28 February 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 4 March 1992.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Cyprus and Pakistan to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 6 April 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 April 1992.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 4 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1992.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1992.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 22 January 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 January 1992.

Notes (continued)

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Ethiopia and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 9 and 30 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 June 1992.

22/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 March 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 March 1992.

23/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1992.

24/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 21 February 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 February 1992.

25/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 29 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

26/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 10 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

27/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 7 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 14 July 1992.

28/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 10 January 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1992.

29/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 January 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1992.

30/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 31 March 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 7 April 1992.

Notes (continued)

31/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 11 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 June 1992.

32/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1992.